

WEATHER
Mostly Cloudy
Occasional Rain
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★
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The PEOPLE Will Tell Congress

We are the strongest possible pressure on Congress AGAINST the anti-strike bill and universal military training program sponsored by President Truman.

We are for the strongest possible pressure on Congress to PASS and upon Truman to fight for the social welfare measures sponsored by labor.

Here is how the various bills projected by Truman stand in Congress; get after your Congressman to act on them along the lines suggested:

1. The Anti-Strike Bill: President Truman's proposed measure prohibiting strikes for 30 days while a fact-finding committee studies the facts. Bitterly opposed by the entire labor movement. Now in the House and Senate Labor Committees.

2. Full Employment Bill: One bill, partly satisfactory, was passed by the Senate. Another bill, completely useless and even harmful, was passed by the House. Both bills are now in conference between the two houses. Truman failed to fight for the bill when it would have counted most, when it was weakened in the Senate and completely crippled in the House.

3. Increased Unemployment Insurance: Unemployment Insurance is now handled by the states, most of which provide miserably low benefits. Truman renewed FDR's proposal for federalized unemployment insurance with a \$25 a week maximum for 26 weeks. The Senate passed a weakened version of the bill, largely because of an early offer by Truman to compro-

Congress as Bad on Foreign Affairs as at Home, Mr. Truman

Has Congress done a full share toward carrying out its responsibility in foreign affairs? That's what President Truman implied on Thursday night, when he tried to make it appear that the whole trouble lies with congressional delays in domestic affairs.

As a matter of cold fact, Congress did very poorly on international issues, and the Administration did very little to pressure for anything better.

True, as Truman says, Congress provided for membership in the UNO. It approved the Reciprocal Trade Act. It okayed Bretton Woods and the UNRRA.

But as a matter of fact, most of these matters were foregone conclusions. They did not touch on very vital problems—such as China, the American policy in helping to suppress colonial independence movements and so forth. Only a few Congressmen distinguished themselves on these vital issues, and then only by bucking the Administration.

Even on UNRRA, Congress passed the necessary appropriations very late. Probably thousands of people in Europe died because of this delay.

What Truman neglected entirely are such provocative congressional actions as the Pearl Harbor investigation. In this the Republicans went all out to defame the late President Roosevelt and under-

mine the entire purposes of the war. And the Administration leaders have hardly put up an effective fight on the GOP in the Pearl Harbor shenanigans.

Or take the speeches of such Democrats as Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, or Rep. James O. Eastland of Mississippi. They've been openly, arrogantly anti-Soviet, and in some respects pro-Nazi. Yet the Administration has not fought to slap these men down. Nor have other Congressmen with the exception of a few, outstanding progressives.

Take the Colmer Committee, headed by a Democratic representative from Mississippi, which proposed a policy of rebuilding Germany while opposing normal economic relations with the Soviet Union.

That was a congressional committee, projecting a most dangerous foreign policy. It went almost unanswered. Some of its recommendations—the refusal of loans for the Soviet Union—seems to be Administration policy.

Why then does Truman pat Congress on the back for its record in foreign relations? If he wants that kind of cooperation on domestic affairs, it surely won't help to solve any immediate question. It can only result in equally reactionary measures.

mise. The bill is now bottled up in the House Ways and Means Committee.

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4. Increased Minimum Wage Bill: Sen. Pepper and Rep. Norton have introduced bills to increase minimum wages from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents. While Truman has on a couple of occasions requested an increase in the minimum wage, he has never asked specifically for 65 cents or back these

bills. In his speech he says bills are pending in Congress but does not refer to the particular bills or the amounts. The Pepper-Norton bills are in the Senate and House Labor Committees.

5. Fair Employment Practices Committee: The bill to establish permanent FEPC has been blocked by the House Rules Committee, as Truman notes in his speech. But his own record on FEPC is bad. At the height of the

congressional fight for more funds for the wartime FEPC last summer, he failed to back it. Recently he took all power away from it, reducing it only to a "study" group. He cancelled an order it issued against Jimcrow in Washington transit lines. He has failed to put the pressure on the men in the Rules Committee who are blocking the bill.

The permanent FEPC measure has passed the Senate Labor and

every possible assistance will be rendered by the CIO."

UE officials hurried off this afternoon for New York, where they will meet tomorrow to set a date for strikes already voted by workers at General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors plants.

Says Japan Elections May Be Postponed

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (UP)—American and Japanese sources today predicted indefinite postponement of Parliamentary elections, scheduled for Jan. 24, as a result of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's directive barring from political life the Japanese responsible for militaristic nationalism and aggression.

The orders demanded abolition of at least 27 organizations. This would bar election of the Progressive Party holders of 300 of the last Diet's 466 seats.

Education Committee and the House Labor Committee. It is being held up by the House Rules Committee. A petition to discharge it from that committee is being circulated in the House. It has about 160 signatures of the 218 needed.

6. Price Control: The present act expires June 30. Truman said he would ask immediate extension. He has not, however, consistently backed OPA Director Chester Bowles' in resisting pressures to lift price ceilings. This has weakened OPA's position. Truman also said he would ask for continuation beyond June 30 of the Emergency War Powers Act, needed for control of materials. This, however, is dangerous since it also gives him emergency powers to break strikes, as he did in the Capital Transit strike.

We are for extension of price control without weakening amendments. We are not for extension of the Emergency War Powers Act.

7. Housing: Truman said we are in an emergency and that Congress is cooperating. He asked for the "same determination" as we showed in gearing the country for war and then announced private enterprise would be given another chance to supply the needed homes. No mention was made of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft public housing bill, now in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

8. Health program: Truman mentioned in passing the need for a health program. He formally presented one to Congress recently, but did not indicate any fight. The proposed measure is the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, now in the Senate Labor and Education Committee and the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

9. Increased Pay for Federal Workers: The Senate passed an inadequate 11 percent pay increase bill. A 20 percent pay increase measure is resting in the House Civil Service Committee.

10. St. Lawrence Seaway and Missouri Valley Authority: Truman mentioned in passing the need for river development without indicating how or through what measures. He has not given the necessary backing to the fight for the St. Lawrence Seaway and the MVA. The Seaway bill is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. The MVA measure is before the Senate Agriculture Committee and the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

11. Compulsory Military Training: Proposed by Truman. Opposed by labor and many progressive groups as a weapon for aggression by American imperialism. Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

Lenin Rally to Demonstrate Aid to Strikers

The Lenin Memorial meeting on Jan. 15 will take place in the midst of a tremendous wave of strike struggles and will demonstrate support for these strikers. Communist Party clubs and sympathizers are collecting food cans for the striking unions.

Capacity Garden it is believed can account for more than ten thousand cans. Display booths and receptacles for the collection of these cans will be placed at all the main entrances to the Garden.

The central theme of the meeting will deal with the role of the Communist in the present strike situation.

Hal Simon, New York State Trade Union Director of the Communist Party, has been added to the list of speakers. Another addition to the list is Bill Norman now Organization Secretary of the Communist Party in New York, who until recently was the leader of the New Jersey Party.

Picket Offices Of Lucky Strike

CIO unions combined to throw a lively picket line in front of the American Tobacco Company building, 111 Fifth Ave. here yesterday, in support of striking tobacco workers.

The picket line, in which approximately 200 CIO workers from nearby shops participated in at noon, carried banners urging boycott of Lucky Strikes and Pall Mall cigarettes.

The strike at the American Tobacco plants has been on for nearly three months. Led by the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union, CIO, the workers are demanding a 65 cent minimum wage, a 25-cents an hour wage increase, and a guarantee of no discrimination in firing.

Corporations Still Bar Talks, Says CIO

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Corporations in auto, steel and electrical manufacturing are still "refusing to engage in genuine collective bargaining," so that "no substantial change" in the current wage drive

was reported from the office of CIO president Philip Murray today.

Murray met with international officers of the three unions, his own United Steelworkers, the UAW CIO and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the morning after a day's postponement because of the delay of his train from Florida. Meetings among the three big unions have been held every two weeks regularly to plan joint strategy.

The companies involved have not yet made any wage offers "that in any sense meet the great national need for maintenance of the workers' take home pay and for increasing the mass purchasing power to assure expanding production," the CIO statement said.

As for the GM strike, it declared that strike is "in excellent shape, with the solid and determined support of all workers involved, while

Truman Speech Questioned by Labor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Organized labor was unimpressed by President Truman's radio appeal to the people, which was generally interpreted as an appeal to the unorganized against the interests of organized workers.

From CIO Auto spokesmen, moreover, came dramatic figures illustrating what he committed to tell the cause of strikes and Congress' role in instigating them. Neil Brandt, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio &

Machine Workers said: "It was largely a plug for his fact-finding legislation. In spite of the opposition of labor, he still persists in thinking cooling-off legislation will do the trick of settling labor disputes. What he forgot is that labor has been cooling off for

months and months while management refuses to negotiate.

"How much more enforced cooling-off on the part of labor does he expect? The idea it will solve anything is completely unrealistic.

"In the part of his speech where he deals with congressional committees, he did hit the nail on the head. It is perfectly true that Congress has been very lax in putting through progressive legislation sponsored by the administration."

GREEN'S REACTION

Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO, withheld comment for the time, but the AFL released a statement by President William Green endorsing the President's demands "for legislation to protect human needs during reconversion," but opposing cooling-off legislation as "unworkable and dangerous."

Such legislation, said Green, would nullify the safeguards of the Norris-LaGuardia Act by reviving court injunctions against labor, and

would subject unions once more to "the vicious doctrines of conspiracy."

Green took a crack at the big CIO unions, then, in saying that collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration have not broken down in auto and steel, they "have never been put into practice in these industries."

Aside from seeing his speech as "an open invitation to Congress to pass its own anti-labor legislation if it didn't like his," Elizabeth Salsbury, legislative representative of the United Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, attacked his handling of positive legislative legislation, too.

Inasmuch as Mr. Truman points to the unemployment compensation bill and the full employment bill as they passed the Senate as desirable legislation, apparently he will be content with bills with the right labels even without content," he said.

PM on a New Crusade

PM has launched a new crusade—this time for the passage of anti-labor legislation.

Number one item in a prominently displayed legislative box in PM highlighting the must items in President Truman's speech on Thursday night is the Administration's "fact-finding" bill imposing a prolonged cooling-off period on the labor movement. The headline over this legislative round-up was:

"These Are Issues to Take to Your Congressman."

We wonder just how many PM readers are going to press their Congressmen for legislation to shackle labor.

Spain Guerillas Hold Towns Near Madrid

LONDON, Jan. 4 (ALN).—The ever-growing number of guerillas in the mountains of Spain "is becoming a serious threat to order," with the guerillas holding towns 40 miles from Madrid, the London News Chronicle's Madrid correspondent reported last week.

An army man "who has recently been on the spot with one of the many contingents of the (Franco) Civil Guard sent to fight the rebels," stated in an interview that the guerillas are stronger than government forces.

According to the Franco army

man, the number of guerillas already holding villages in the mountains is difficult to estimate, but he believes that there are many thousands, well armed and equipped. Those guerilla detachments operating near Madrid are in the Guadarrama and Gredos mountains and the town of Avila.

"They are much stronger than we are and all their material is up to date," the army man stated. "They get all their supplies, even radio transmitters and receivers,

by planes believed to fly from beyond the Pyrenees."

In many villages, the guerillas are said to have either killed or captured the police garrison.

"Besides our disadvantage in material," the Civil Guard said, "we are handicapped by the fact that either through fear or sympathy the rebels are helped by the local popula-

tion."

"Entire villages have joined the rebels, from whom they receive rifles, ammunition and food. We have been in action sometimes for nine or 10 hours at a stretch, but in the end we have always had to withdraw owing to their incontestable superiority in men and material."

China CP Charges Chiang With Deceit

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4 (UP).—The Communist New China Daily said today that there was a "complete lack of sincerity on the Kuomintang's part to cease the civil war."

The Communist paper said Kuomintang forces had occupied Cahoyang, a strategic rail center 140 miles east of Chengtch, capital of Jehol.

The Communists said they "insist that hostilities be immediately stopped along the entire civil war front line with particular reference to the Kuomintang offensive in Jehol."

The release said the Kuomintang forces "continued to advance to the west" in Jehol.

Fighting also raged in southern Shantung Province, with new Kuomintang advances reported.

Earlier the Kuomintang announced that the Communists at Yenan had instructed their delegation here to agree with the government's peace proposals simul-

taneously with a "cease fire" order and the restoration of rail communications.

Gen. George C. Marshall, here as President Truman's special envoy, has not indicated whether or not he will act as arbitrator.

Starts New City Budget Work Jan. 11

Budget Director Thomas J. Patterson announced yesterday that city departments would submit requests for appropriations in the 1946-47 executive budget starting Friday, Jan. 11.

Departmental hearings in budget requests will continue in the office of the Budget Director until Feb. 8.

Aide Says Homma Ordered 'Death March'

MANILA, Jan. 4 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma ordered the "Death March" of American war prisoners from fallen Bataan to Camp O'Donnell, an aide testified today at Homma's war crimes trial before an American military commission.

Homma was in command of the Japanese forces which captured Bataan and later Corregidor. The prosecution was attempting to pin upon him full responsibility for ordering the march in which Americans and Filipinos died by the hundreds, en route and after reaching their destination, from undernourishment, disease and maltreatment.

Lt. Col. Michio Kitayama, staff officer in charge of communications and railroad transportation in Homma's 14th Army Group, testified that Homma gave the orders.

Earlier Maj. Gen. Toshimitsu Takatsu, who was in charge of war prisoners in the 14th Army Group, admitted that deaths among war prisoners averaged up to 300 daily.

Parallel CIO-AFL action in a strike against the meat packers was indicated yesterday as the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen set a Jan. 11-12 conference at Washington that it is arranging mediation conferences in Chicago on Jan. 9, 10 and 11 in an effort to head off the strike which would involve nearly 300,000 workers.

Secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the Amalgamated, at Chicago, told the Daily Worker when telephoned, that if a strike becomes inevitable the AFL's date for it would be "about" the same time that the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers are scheduled to strike. The CIO set the walkout for Jan. 16.

SEND WIRE TO TRUMAN

The AFL union made known its plan in a telegram to President Truman requesting him to call a conference before Jan. 11 at which efforts to reach a settlement without a strike would be made. The wire asked that he call the major packers and representatives of both the CIO and AFL to discuss the issues.

The wire told Truman that if a strike becomes unavoidable the Amalgamated is determined that part of the industry should not be working while the other is on strike. The President was told of the 7.5 cent an hour offer which Swift & Co. and Armour's made to the CIO union and supported the CIO's rejection of the raise as justified.

The Amalgamated, also in the midst of negotiations with Swift for

a number of the company's plants, was offered a similar raise.

The meeting on Jan. 11, the wire signed by president Earl W. Jisperson and Gorman informed Truman, will include 100 representatives from packing plants and the general executive board. The board will be ready to grant authority for a walkout, Gorman explained.

JOINT ACTION POSSIBLE

Asked whether joint action was contemplated with the CIO, he said, "we were not approached," but, he added, the AFL union had expressed readiness for some form of joint action early last year.

The Amalgamated, said Gorman, has 135,000 members. Its retail butchers would not handle struck meat in event of a walkout.

Meanwhile, a government conference at Washington on the meat packing crisis was reported to have surveyed the possibility whether the settlement reached by Hormel Co. and several smaller packers with the union could provide a pattern for the Big Four packers.

Hormel is reported to have granted the union a 17% cents an hour wage increase and made application for price relief to OPA under the meat subsidy amendments to the Price Control Act. These provide that the government shall use certain funds to guarantee a margin of at least one percent profit on beef, pork and lamb products.

Blame Westinghouse For Wage Deadlock

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, yesterday charged the Westinghouse Electrical Corporation of responsibility for the current breakdown in wage negotiations.

Edward Matthews, head of UE's Westinghouse negotiating committee charged that the company had made "absolutely no offer to the UE-CIO which is demanding a \$2-a-day wage increase."

At the same time Matthews reiterated the union's willingness to meet with the company on a decent basis at any time.

Matthews charged that W. G. Marshall, vice president of the corporation "seeks to cast the responsibility for breaking off negotiations onto the union."

A meeting of UE's general executive board is to take place tomorrow morning followed by a joint conference of local union officials of Westinghouse, General Electric and General Motors electrical division at the Shelton Hotel.

A telegram sent Marshall by Matthews yesterday declared:

"Meeting of Dec. 18, 1945 on UE demands for \$2-a-day wage and salary increase adjourned with understanding that Westinghouse was responsible to call next meeting when it was prepared to offer a substantial cents-per-hour increase."

UE is prepared to meet company on above basis any time. To date Westinghouse has made absolutely no offer to union."

Dreiser Buried, Hailed as Great Writer and Man

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 4.—Theodore Dreiser, one of the greatest of American writers, was buried yesterday in Forest Lawn Cemetery, following simple memorial services in the Church of the Recessional. He died Dec. 28, at the age of 74.

Rev. Alan Hunter of Hollywood Congregational Church officiated. Pall bearers were Will Durant, Charles Chaplin, Dudley Nichols, Leo Gallagher, Lt. Geo. Smith, U.S.N., Mark Goodman, Dan James and B. Tobey.

LAWSON PAYS TRIBUTE

Dreiser died a proud and open Communist, and it was with this in mind that John Howard Lawson spoke of the monumental power and significance of his life, calling him "a man who truly lived up to the responsibilities of a man of culture."

Dreiser, as Lawson pointed out, was not the "brutal pessimist" some literary critics have made him out.

"The totality of his life," said Lawson, "showed that he understood the driving force of the social ideal, even where it is mutilated and hurt, bringing suffering into the open so it could be understood and healed."

Lawson called it "a disease of our time" to divide thought and action, and showed that Dreiser's becoming a Communist was fulfilling the logic of life, growing out of his defense of Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro boys and the miners of Harlan County.

Soviet Messages Pay Tribute to Dreiser

A message of condolences on the death of Theodore Dreiser, whose works are widely read in the Soviet Union, was received yesterday by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, from Nikolai Tikhonov, President of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Said Tikhonov: "News of the death of Theodore Dreiser came as a great shock to us all. This outstanding writer enjoyed well-deserved popularity among all sections of Soviet readers."

"In the person of Theodore Dreiser, we are burying not only a great writer but a prominent progressive, an outstanding friend of the Soviet Union and a fighter against fascism and all forms of reaction. The memories of Theodore Dreiser will be forever retained by Soviet writers."

Another message was received from Vladimir Kemenov, president of VOKS, (Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) and Samuel Marshak, vice-president of the Literature Section of VOKS, expressing heartfelt condolences to American writers on Dreiser's death.

He Says There's a House Shortage Because We've Lost Our Census

By LOUISE MITCHELL

The real estate writer of the World-Telegram has come up with a topflight idea. A national housing shortage doesn't exist, says he. It's just a "maldistribution of people."

Well, pump me full of holes and call me airy. Of all the arguments we ever heard for the housing crisis this one takes a three-story cake.

Juggling some fancy facts and figures to prove the case of the real estate groups, Winchell A. Royce let go with the information that there are 39,000,000 dwellings in the United States today and only 37,500,000 families. That leaves a surplus of 1,500,000 units. Simple.

Pick up your valise and move the wife and kids to Skodunk, where a neat little lean-to waits for you to lean on.

In Mr. Royce's estimate of homes come all those boarded-up homes of the Luces, Vanderbilts and Morgans. Figure on getting into one of those Fifth Ave. mansions when you're out looking for a park bench. As for the 3,000,000 families reported living "doubled-up," they're just foolish. Why they could find. . . Ask Mr. Royce.

You must admit, Mr. Royce has got something when he speaks of maldistribution. Come to think of it, there is a maldistribution:

Of wealth
Of jobs
Of Roy Howard's yachts.



"Maldistribution":

The real estate writer for the World-Telegram says the housing shortage is due to maldistribution of people. If homeless New Yorkers could go to Florida like the owners of this "boarded-up" stone shack on the corner of 87 St. and Fifth Ave. do, the housing shortage would evaporate!

A lot of Mr. Royce's figures are based on the 1940 census. Seems some people don't know there was a war on. Or that 11,000,000 are without running water; 15,000,000

without private toilets; 17,000,000 without private baths. But every hole in the wall is called a dwelling unit to the statisticians and rent collectors.

Flint Rally Tomorrow to Hear UAW Leaders

Special to the Daily Worker

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 4.—A mass meeting to hear leaders of the General Motors strike will be held in the IMA Auditorium here Sunday, Jan. 6, at 1:30 p.m.

Relating the latest results in the negotiations between the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and the GM Corp., will be R. J. Thomas, UAW president, Walter P. Reuther,

vice-president, and George Addes, secretary-treasurer.

Representatives from other affiliated CIO unions will be on hand to relate supporting action in the big auto strike.

Fisher Local Explains Wage Fight, Shows Costs Up 100%

Special to the Daily Worker

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 4.—In a leaflet titled "Why We Fight for 30 Percent" Fisher Body Local 581 of the UAW compares prices now with 1940 prices and proves that the cost of living in this city has increased on most articles by 100 percent. Listing cost of 14 items of groceries, the local leaflet compares prices of these items in 1940 with prices now and offers a reward of \$25 to any one who finds these comparisons not to be correct.

In an interview with Everett Francis, Local 581 president, Francis said that this survey proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that GM workers need that 30 percent wage increase. As the strike goes into its seventh week, said Francis, it's obvious that General Motors is hoping to starve the workers into a miserly settlement and a weak contract. Meanwhile, the corporation launched a new attack on the strikers.

Before the strike, said Francis, 3,000 employees were idle at the Fisher Body plant; and when the plant was struck only a little better than 1,000 were employed. The 3,000 workers were getting unemployment compensation before the strike started. Now he said his members had informed the union that the corporation through technical ruses had temporarily stopped their compensation benefits.

These workers were getting compensation due to unemployment as there were no parts available. That is how it was classified at the compensation commission. Last week the corporation protested the payment of benefits. The company claim was that "the cause of unemployment has changed from a layoff for lack of work to unemployment caused by a labor dispute in which you are interested."

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, said Francis, threw out this phony claim by the corporation. Then the corporation choosing the holiday period for the attack, appealed the ruling and according to law the case goes to a referee. This stops the workers from getting benefits until a ruling is made.

"We are confident," said Francis, "that we will win this and the referee will throw out the company's request."

But the point is, he added, this is another company tactic to starve the workers into submission. Combine that with their campaign to conceal the issue, as for example, the full page advertisement in the newspapers that "we are out to socialize the industry" and you get the general idea of how they seek to blur the issue before the public while weakening the strike," he declared.

A Catholic Priest on the GM Picket Line

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 4.—The pickets were curious about the man in the black coat buttoned up to his neck who conscientiously came on the picket line each day and took his turn walking before the gates of the struck GM Buick plant. Buttoned up to the neck with black hat and gloves to match. He said little but walked the line shivering and hunched up like the rest of the pickets bucking the icy winds.

WHY WE STRIKE FOR 30%

ITEM	1940	1945
SUGAR	10 lbs per 39¢	5 lbs per 32¢
COFFEE	3 lbs per 39¢	3 lbs per 39¢
STEWING CHICKENS	19¢ per lb	38¢ per lb
BUTTER (IF YOU CAN FIND IT)	26¢ per lb	56¢ per lb
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	2 per 25¢	30¢ per CAN
POTATOES	10 lbs per 25¢	10 lbs per 49¢
TOMATO SOUP	5¢ per CAN	3 per 27¢
PEACHES NO. 2 CAN	2 per 25¢	24¢
PEAS NO. 2 CAN	3 per 25¢	14¢
PURE LARD	2 lbs per 15¢	17¢ per lb
JELLO	3 per 10¢	6¢ per 10¢
HAMS & BACON (WHEN AVAILABLE)	16¢ per lb	35¢ to 40¢ per lb
OLEOMARGARINE	3 lbs per 25¢	23¢ per lb
TOMATOES NO. 2 CAN	4 per 25¢	16¢

THESE PRICES TAKEN FROM SUPER-MARKET PRICES.

\$25.00 REWARD

TO ANYONE WHO CAN PROVE THESE PRICES DO NOT REPRESENT IDENTICAL QUALITY & QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS.
PROOF ON FILE AT LOCAL 581 HALL



March for Progress:

Picketing before the Buick Division of General Motors at Flint, Mich., are City Commissioner Clarence McKay, Casper Kenny, field representative of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO; and Fred Clayton, chairman of the Buick UAW's Flying Squadron. Commissioner McKay is a member of UAW-CIO. Kenny is a fighting labor representative of the Michigan State Legislature who has declared he will introduce a resolution in the Legislature supporting UAW's demand for a 30 percent wage increase.

Why Chevrolet Local Fights the Trotzkyites

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Jan. 4.—Sitting in the modest front room of a Chevrolet worker we talked to Tex Owens, president of Chevrolet local, and Tom Kelly, picket captain. Tex is a tall heavy man with snow white hair, lines of heavy fatigue show on his face revealing the strain of leading a local that has jurisdiction over nine Chevrolet plants in Flint.

Sitting alongside of him is Kelly, an auto worker, like many in Flint he is beyond his years. These are two of the leaders in a local who played a big role in the 1937 strike. Today they form the backbone of the leadership of the strike.

We had a particular reason for interviewing them. We had heard that in this local a small band of Trotzkyites had been recently trounced while trying to create disruption.

EXPOSES TROTZKYITES

Kelly said that he would be glad to tell us about the Trotzkyites. Here is his story as he told it.

"When the strike started several of these birds came to me, as I was in charge of the pickets at all

gates. They said they wanted to take over a gate, so I said okay. Some time later when I had some time to spare and in the course of my regular rounds I came to this gate. The quartet of Trotzkyites were standing at the gate and each of them had a copy of their rag (*The Militant*) in their hand and were posing for a picture for a newspaper photographer.

"Well I got out of the car, walked up to one of these posers and knocked the paper out of his hand and said to him, 'Listen, but if you want to get a picture taken with something in your hand, then pick up one of those picket signs with our demand for 30 percent wage increase on it, that's what the union people want to read, not your *Militant*'.

"I checked up later on this quartet and found that they had sent the

workers home. Let me tell you some more about these people because we are sick of them in Flint and we are going to do a job on them, right Tex?" Tex at this point said, "That's right Tom, tell him about the meeting."

DISRUPTION

"At our last local meeting," said Kelly, "the Trotzkyites introduced a motion demanding that the Steel workers strike Jan. 1. Now I ask you who the hell are we to tell the Steel Workers to strike Jan. 1. So we told the Chevy workers that the Steel workers have a strike date and will go into action when they are ready.

"Now the Trotzkyites are going around Flint and telling the workers that the steel workers are not supporting their strike. We had at that meeting one of the international union speakers. All the time he was speaking they were interrupting him.

"They are constantly telling the workers that the leadership of the union is selling them out. That to my way of thinking and Tex's and lots more of the leaders amount to splitting the unity of the workers in face of the company, that's disruption and stoolie pigeon work and we have told them so.

"Here is some more for you on them. They raise the question all the time about whether the strike should have been called. Now on this we tell the workers that the strike is on and we have to win it. That's our answer to the Trotzkyites. Then they spread the poison of disunity further by saying that Murray (CIO President) and Reuther (UAW vice-president) are at odds. BAR MILITANT

"In conclusion," said Kelly, "and get this down. We passed a motion in our local that their lousy sheet the *Militant* shall not be allowed to be distributed. We classify them as disrupters who seek at this time to

split the union by trying to turn the membership against the leadership in the face of the toughest situation our union has ever faced.

"They are the fifth column alright and it's time that we stopped ignoring them throughout the union and take the bull by the horns like we did in Chevrolet. Our next move is to boot them out if they continue to disrupt and we know they will."

We asked Tex Owens, the union president, what he thought of Kelly's statement.

Tex said, "Tom speaks my sentiments about these birds, exactly."

Steve Nelson to Speak in Flint

FLINT, Jan. 4.—The Communist Party of Flint is asking that all who attend their Lenin memorial meeting, Jan. 25, bring a donation of food for the General Motors strikers as the price of admission. Main speakers of the meeting will be Steve Nelson, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and Joe Brandt, Party organizer in Flint.

Before the Lenin memorial meeting, the Flint Communist Party will make two radio broadcasts. The first will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 10:15 p.m. Frank Dunn, local leader of the Flint Party, will speak. On Jan. 15, at 10:15 p.m., Jim Widmark of Buick local and Flint Communist Party leader, will speak.

To Urge State Keep Business Rent Lid

The Citizens Union yesterday announced that it would recommend to the coming session of the State Legislature the continuance of commercial rent control for another year.

Nation Honors Carver Today

Today is George W. Carver Day.

The world-renowned botanist and bio-chemist was born in Truman's own Missouri 81 years ago. He died at Tuskegee Institute Jan. 5, 1943, after 47 years of experiments and discoveries.

Carver had no laboratory such as those often endowed with millions of dollars by corporations and, during most of his career, he had no trained assistants. He frequently memorized his formulas, and experimented with makeshift equipment. Many an advanced industrial botanist and chemist, however, got basic training through visits to this great Negro in his humble lab. He never sold a formula and steadfastly refused to work for a big salary—he turned down an offer by Thomas A. Edison—yet billions of dollars have been made from his discoveries.

Dr. Carver, upon receiving the Theodore Roosevelt Award in 1939 for distinguished service to science, declared the highest purpose of chemistry should be to produce for peace and not for war.

January 5 should become a day on which to honor all scientists whose work has contributed to America's development:

Carver, whom Dr. A. F. Woods, director in 1929 of the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, called "the greatest botanist in the world," Granville T. Woods, Negro, inventor of the third rail and Edison's collaborator; Albert Einstein, Jew, "father" of atomic energy; Edison, "native-stock" American, inventor of the gramophone.

Dr. Carver is best known for his discoveries of 418 by-products of the peanut and the sweet potato. But his countless discoveries in chemistry, plastics, clay and wood products led a white Alabama chemist to declare that Carver's contributions to the advancement of science could not be reproduced "by the most learned scientist today within 20 years."

Report Coffee Getting Scarcer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Inter-American Coffee Board reported today that coffee supplies in this country are dwindling slowly and that imports are at record lows.

Importers contend that ceilings are too low. A subsidy of three cents a pound, expiring next March 31, has been insufficient to meet the problem, they said.

The Coffee Board said that stocks on hand at the end of November totaled 4,215,000 bags or 556,390,000 pounds, compared with 4,684,000 bags or 618,288,000 pounds on Oct. 31.

Navy to Decide on McVay in 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The Navy has completed its review of the court martial of Capt. Charles B. McVay, skipper of the ill-fated cruiser Indianapolis, and expects to announce its findings within two weeks.

McVay was found guilty Dec. 19 of failing to order the 10,000-ton cruiser to pursue a zig-zag course, but was acquitted of charges of failing to order the ship abandoned promptly.

Call Emergency City CP Parley on Strike Aid

An emergency meeting of New York County Communist Party executives was called yesterday for Monday night Jan. 7, to map a plan of action for support of the present and pending strike struggles. The meeting, summoned by the New York State Secretariat of the Party, will be

held in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 8 p. m. It will be addressed by Jack Stachel, a member of the National Committee of the Party, and Hal Simon, from the New York State Committee.

With 2,000,000 workers expected to be on strike soon in basic industries throughout the country, New York's strike total will probably involve 300,000 workers by next week.

A call to the emergency meeting issued by the State Secretariat stressed that "evry possible aid to the strikers in their wage struggles must be mobilized immediately."

"Within the next few days the county, branch and club executives of the Communist Party must plan and organize the most effective action in support of the strikers," the statement declared.

It was signed by Bob Thompson, Israel Amter and William Norman.

The statement pointed out that New York will be one of the major cities affected by the strike wave, "with about 300,000 communications, electrical and packinghouse workers ready to strike here this week and next."

"The strike against the meat packers will be sharply felt by the people of New York City," the statement continued, emphasizing that New York communities must be organized to demand that the packers meet the just demands of the workers for higher wages, and avert a serious meat shortage."

Tickets to the Lenin Memorial Meeting are going fast, get yours now!

Australia Steel Strike Ends Monday

SYDNEY, Jan. 4 (UP).—The return of striking steelworkers to their jobs Jan. 7 will mark the end of all major industrial disputes in Australia.

The steel strike, which lasted 14 weeks, signalled the start of a series of industrial upheavals which idled 750,000 workers in the mines and on the docks millions of pounds.

Thousands of demobilized soldiers walked the streets looking for work in vain during the height of the walkouts, which effected coal mines, shipping lines, transportation and power industries.

Settlement of the steel strike followed an order of the industrial court that Australian Iron and Steel Ltd. should reinstate employees whose dismissal precipitated the original strike.

German Estates Divided for Poles

WARSAW, Jan. 4 (Polpress).—Parceling of German estates began today in the Opole district of Lower Silesia.

About 30,000 Polish farmers, who will settle in the district, will receive 25 acres each.

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ATTENTION—ALL COUNTY, BRANCH AND CLUB EXECUTIVE MEMBERS!

EMERGENCY MEETING ON STRIKE SITUATION!

An emergency citywide meeting of executive members of all branches of the Communist Party to organize support for the 300,000 workers in New York City expected to be on strike within the next ten days, will be held this Monday, 8:00 p.m. sharp, in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

ALL EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF THE COUNTIES, BRANCHES AND CLUBS are urged to attend this important meeting without fail. There is no time to lose if we are to effectively aid the strikers in their struggles for adequate wages.

The meeting will be addressed by JACK STACHEL, member of the National Committee of the C.P. and HAL SIMON, representing the N. Y. State Committee.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND!

N. Y. STATE SECRETARIAT

Bob Thompson
Israel Amter
Bill Norman.

Boy of 13 Kills Self; Note Tells of Love

GIRL PLAYMATE SOBS OVER BICYCLE HE BEQUEATHED

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 4 (UP).—Joan Lepper, 12, sobbed today as she accepted the bicycle bequeathed her by Lionel Dodson, her 13-year-old playmate who committed suicide after writing to her of his undying love.

Lionel, described by his mother as "sensitive" and "emotionally precocious," committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the ear with a .22 caliber rifle, prize item in his "war" collection.

"You will never know how much I love you," the boy wrote in a note to Joan, who lives a few houses away in the Linda Vista Federal housing project. He asked that she be given his bicycle.

Joan's father said the girl was "broken up" over the tragedy and did not want to accept the bicycle. But her parents persuaded her to

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STRIKERS

The Catch in Truman's Speech

AN EDITORIAL

President Truman addressed himself to the nation as it heads into the biggest strike movement of a generation.

He spoke to an America in which there is developing an economic crisis.

Two million workers, and more, will soon be on strike.

What did President Truman tell these millions and their families? What did he say to the nation about those responsible for this serious situation?

Everyone will notice that he did not put his finger on the cause of the strike situation. He mildly rebuked General Motors, while reassuring it that the government fact-finding will not disturb any monopoly secrets.

Instead of revealing to the nation that American labor is being forced to fight against semi-starvation wages; instead of showing that it is the trusts who are defying the nation's welfare and disrupting its production, the President came forward with the double-barreled formula:

Support for social legislation.

Support for his anti-labor bill.

WHERE IT LEADS

Now, what does this mean, and where is it leading to?

How can Truman fight for the social program of labor and, at the same time, fight for a bill which labor has correctly understood menaces it with a wave of union-busting?

The answer is that he cannot do both. He therefore tries once again to sell labor the proposition that his anti-labor bill is not really anti-labor. That he wants this cool-off only because he wants to prevent worse anti-labor bills later.

In this, President Truman is serving notice to labor that he rejects its warning against the 30-day cool-off trick.

But he presses for his scheme in a new way. He grafts his anti-labor plan on to the social program labor voted for in 1944.

He directs his main appeal this time to the middle classes, farmers and non-union workers to pressure Congress for his scheme. He certainly knows that labor will not pressure Congress for his plan. His tactic, then, is to isolate labor from its middle class allies just at the moment that it is entering into its most serious struggle with the trusts.

We can see now why President Truman whipped up this formula of combining the social program with the anti-labor bill, why he did not attack the trusts for their insolent provocation of strikes.

Because he is looking forward to the moment soon when he will intervene more directly in the strike situation on the side of the trusts.



Another profound factor compelled the Administration to give lip-service to the social program. The Administration has been fast losing its influence in the ranks of labor, the Negroes, and among the veterans. Truman has not been delivering on the 1944 election pledges. He has not been solving any of the serious problems facing these groups.

The President's latest formula is intended to regain some of this lost influence by appearing to support the social program. But at the same time he wants the kind of anti-labor bill, which, if passed, will open wide the door to such reaction in America as will make impossible the enactment of social legislation.

In short, President Truman not only did not fight in the past for social legislation; his plan to curb labor will make social legislation more difficult to get than ever.

TRUMAN MUST SHARE GUILT

President Truman blames Congress. Certainly, Congress is steeped in guilt for blocking social legislation. But President Truman shares in this guilt, for he has not lifted a finger to force Congress to act. Now that he calls for the people to compel congressional action, it is the kind of double-barreled action that will nullify and negate social legislation.

The American people and the labor movement will indeed wield their mass pressure on Congress, but also upon the Truman Administration. The Administration is filled with agents of monopoly, as is Congress.

For details of Truman's legislative proposals see stories on Page 2

President Truman himself is part of the political machinery through which the trusts impose their will on the country, even though he may differ in tactics from such extreme reactionaries as the Dewey-Hearst-Taft crowd.

Some will justify reliance upon the Administration by pointing to the attacks which rabid reactionaries like Taft make upon it. But the Administration's idea of fighting the Taft-Hoover-Hearst crowd is to retreat before them, as when the President hastily reassured Sen. Vandenberg on his foreign policy.

Labor's break with Truman, and its increased independence, forced the President to give lip-service to social legislation.

The fact that the Administration tries to graft on to the social program of the people its own demand for anti-labor legislation certainly does not prove that labor can now joyously welcome Truman as its leader. This is the attitude proclaimed by the liberal press (PM and the New York Post, for example).

On the contrary, it proves that the only way labor and the people can make any advance is to increase their pressure on the Administration, expose its retreats to sharpest criticism, and rely on their own independent political and economic strength.

Truman is cleverly using the people's program to advance his anti-labor plan, to strengthen his hand against labor in the strike situation.

But the people will fight simultaneously against President Truman's anti-labor proposal and for their social program.

They will not fall victim to the illusion that the Administration which permits the trusts to flout the wage demands of the working people will also fight for their social program.

What's Wrong With Reuther's One-at-a-Time Tactic

William Weinstone was Communist Party secretary of Michigan at the time of the 1937 GM sitdown strike. He is the author of the "Great Sitdown Strike."

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE

I was glad to read the editorial in the Daily Worker of Dec. 31, calling for the spread of the GM strike to Ford and Chrysler and criticizing the policy which limits the strike to only one of the big three motor companies on the ground that the automobile corporations must be beaten "one at a time."

It is this mistaken policy which was behind the error—fortunately opposed and corrected by the strikers in time—to send the workers of the parts plants back to work. It is this mistaken "one at a time" policy which is hurting and demoralizing the strike.

I think the Daily Worker ought

to keep hammering away at this question, expressing it fully so that every striker will understand that the spreading of the strike is the key to victory.

The strike is now 42 days old and there is as yet no sign that GM is relenting from its arrogant position. On the contrary, its opposition has stiffened. But negotiations continue and in fact have been in progress throughout the entire strike without a single substantial concession being made by the company.

The management is evidently trying to talk the strike to death as a deliberate policy to tire the workers, maintain the illusion that the company will yield without the utmost pressure and thus divert them from the only effective way to victory—militant mass picketing and the spreading of the strike to the other companies.

Under cover of this talk GM is preparing to crush the strike by violence and disruption.

But to spread the strike it is essential to expose the falseness of the tactics of beating them "one at a time."

The fact is, as the Daily Worker correctly pointed out, GM, Ford and Chrysler are not acting independently of each other. They are all united, all acting in accord, all standing firmly opposed to substantial wage concessions and all pressing for terms which would cripple the union; and while they are united, the union, acting as if they were divided and thinking it can reach an agreement with one at the expense of the others, makes drastic concessions as in the case of Ford without getting anything in return.

The result is that General Motors and Chrysler press for similar concessions and make fresh demands for further crippling concessions. The situation does not improve, but gets worse. This is not due simply to bad negotiations. It is due to false tactics.

FALSE ILLUSIONS

What is behind Reuther's "one at a time" tactics? It is the idea that because the companies are

competitors, a stoppage of production at GM hurts that company while helping Chrysler and Ford. Hence if production continues at the other Big Two, GM will be obliged to yield in fear of losing its markets. But it does not seem to be working out that way and for good reason: These are not normal times.

The cars are not on the market yet, there is no struggle among the companies for buyers, there is little or no competition among them just now, nor will the competition be sharp for many, many months.

The big companies have all evidently agreed to delay production until they can settle the score with labor and at the same time wangle higher prices for their cars.

Is it not folly then to base tactics on conditions which do not exist?

The companies can afford to do this because they made unusually high profits during the war, have tax guarantees against losses, and also because they want to establish conditions which will insure them the same high rate of profit once production begins.

In their desire to weaken and cripple the unions, they are acting firmly together. But even if the

other corporations were to get a head start in releasing cars, GM would be able to catch up since they hold a preferential position, having produced as many cars in its plants in 1938 as both of its competitors together, turning out 45 percent of automobiles as against 25 percent for Chrysler and 20 percent for Ford in that year.

For all these reasons the tactics of beating them one at a time is just plain nonsense.

TRUST CAN BE BEATEN

But that does not mean that the companies cannot be beaten. On the contrary, there is no doubt they can be defeated if only the union will throw its full weight against the united strength of the corporations and spread the strike to Ford and Chrysler.

Such a united strike will put the companies on the spot; will show them that the union is determined to fight the issue out with all its strength; will make clear to the workers and the public that the fight is for big stakes, that the unions are in danger and must be defended, that the struggle is not only a labor issue, but a fight for living wages, jobs and decent standards—all life and death questions for

(Continued on Page 7)

Daily Worker

Vice-Pres.—Benjamin L. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Baloff

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What is behind Reuther's "one at a time" tactics? It is the idea that because the companies are

Today's Guest Column

EXACTLY a year ago Gen. Wedemeyer's plane landed at the Chungking airfield. Out of it stepped Chou En-lai, chief negotiator for the Communists, and his secretary. They had come at the urgent request of Ambassador Hurley, who was at the airfield to meet them, again to try to reach an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek. What transpired during the next few days may be history today, but it is history which illuminates the present negotiations.

The Kuomintang put forward a new proposal to the Communists and to the several small parties composing the Democratic League. It offered to set up an administrative committee under the Executive Yuan with Communist and other non-Kuomintang representation. Hurley praised the proposal by referring to the suggested administrative committee as a war cabinet.

The Communists turned down this offer, saying in effect, "This is not a fundamental change, for it does not abolish the one-party dictatorship. We cannot accept your proposals for organizational changes as long as the dictatorship exists."

NEGOTIATIONS did not break off at this point a year ago. The Communists made



By Frederick V. Field

counter offers based on the proposals they had put forward the previous November. The essence of the Communist program was, first, the immediate formation of a provisional coalition government representative of all anti-Japanese groups, and, second, a united military command to serve under the democratic coalition, but to be headed, if advisable, by an American.

If these suggestions were unacceptable to the Kuomintang, the Communists made an alternative proposal for a conference of all political groups which would have the authority to examine and decide the questions of coalition and united command.

The Kuomintang response was typical of the dictatorship's strategy. It offered to call a consultative conference to advise the government but without power to make decisions. The Communists and the minority parties rejected the offer as another of Chiang Kai-shek's escapist devices designed to avoid the essence of the problem of disunity.

CHIANG'S spokesmen also had a plan regarding the divided armies. They suggested the appointment of a three-man committee, composed of one representative of the Kuomintang, Communists and Americans each, charged with the duty of reorganizing

A Year of Intrigue By Chiang Kai-shek

the Communist-led armies and of appointing a U.S. commander and two vice-commanders, one Kuomintang and one Communist, to head these reorganized forces. Chou En-lai pointed out that it was the Kuomintang troops, not the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies, that needed reorganizing, for while the latter had been liberating vast areas of north and central China, Chiang Kai-shek's troops had been suffering innumerable defeats. Furthermore, Chou indicated, what was needed was a united high command, not a special reorganization of Communist troops alone.

The Kuomintang thereupon spread the false rumor that the Communists were unwilling to accept an American commander-in-chief over all Chinese troops. The negotiations ended at this point, and Chou and his secretary returned to Yenan.

Today, one year later, there is every indication that Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang dictatorship continues its evasive, double-crossing policies. Publicly admitting its own inability to lead the nation on the path of unity and democracy, it has called upon the United States to settle the conflict. In doing so it is confident that the Truman administration, wielding the big stick of imperialism and armed intervention, will continue as a partner in selling out the aspirations of the Chinese people. Chiang Kai-shek counts upon Gen. Marshall's greater prestige and greater ability to put across a deception which the quick-tempered Hurley merely exposed.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Praises Coverage On
N. Y. City Schools

Manhattan, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Your recent reporting on New York City school matters have been well done. I like especially the series on the May Quinn case. Though the reporting on the case points to the fact that this teacher is anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-foreign born, it should be noted that she has been specifically anti-Italian also. Her bias against Italians should be brought out more frequently than it appears in the reporting.

Another welcome approach in your dealing with the schools are your articles on the Board of Examiners. Lola Paine pointed to a real sore spot in the schools. The examiners' primary purpose doesn't seem to be to get competent teachers. Now it seems to be: save money for the large tax-payers, discriminate against Jews, Negroes, other minorities and social-minded teachers, union and non-union.

A clever device used against union teachers is "the insufficiently meritorious service" trick, a procedure used against substitutes who apply for a regular license, and against regular teachers in the system who seek promotion. I wonder whether it isn't time, with progressive labor having helped two mayors, first LaGuardia then O'Dwyer to get the mayoralty to insist these sinister practices be curbed.

A. B. C.

Capitalist System Against
Love, Brotherhood,
Cooperation

Manhattan, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

General Motors had an advertisement in the N. Y. Times, Herald Tribune and most likely other papers on Jan. 1 asking in essence: "Which system will be continued, the competitive or the socialist system?" I wish you would answer them in your editorial columns and point out that the "competitive" materialistic, greedy, capitalistic system is anti-Christian, against the Sermon on the Mount, against the gospel of Love and Brotherhood and Cooperation.

N. Y.

Macy's Long Record of
Profits as Usual

Washington, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The refusal of Macy's department store to withdraw its advertising from the fascist Daily News is merely a continuation of a long-term policy on the part of Macy's toward Nazis. Take a look at the New York Times of Oct. 2, 1933 and you will find a full page ad from this same Macy's justifying its handling of merchandise made in Nazi Germany.

This was the time that all sincere anti-fascists were calling for a boycott of Nazi goods. Oh yes, they expressed deep concern over the Nazi atrocities, even as they now claim to be alarmed over the John O'Donnells in the Daily News. But like the same blind fools in Germany, who thought that the most important thing in the world was to keep their profits, Macy's too, put "profits as usual" above joining the fight to crush the fascism that would wipe them out the minute they had the power to do so.

H.S.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7

Economic Issues

ONE of the confidential Washington services to business men informed its clients recently that the Surplus Property Administration was determined to bar the sale of large amounts of government surpluses to the people, so as not to "overload domestic markets."

It explains that this is in the interest of "producers and distributors" of new goods and admits quite frankly that it will not be in the interest of the consumers. In fact, it declares that this policy will mean that a lot of the surplus war goods "will never reach consumers."

Of course these "producers" have recently been in no hurry to produce. They have been on what even the reactionary press admits has been a sitdown strike against production, waiting for the OPA to conform to their price policies and for the more favorable "tax climate" of 1946. (See our Economic Notes, November, December, 1945 and January, 1946.)

THIS business of war surplus has thus been developing into a first class scandal, with the consumers' eyes well dusted from time to time as announcements were made that some goods would soon be coming on the market.

Actually, the slow movement of the surplus is a direct result of the way the capitalist system operates. The manufacturers, who are eventually going to turn out the new goods, are dead against having consumer wants supplied by the goods which the Army and other agencies could declare surplus.

The "producers" want to have prices as high



by Labor Research Assn.

as possible when their goods finally reach the market. Hence they fight to keep the government's surplus goods away from civilian consumers. For such goods would ease the shortage and "soften" prices.

Naturally, "producers" have influence in the surplus disposal agencies of the government. In fact their men are right there, members of the industry advisory committees or holding executive posts in these agencies.

They also have their men in the services, men who are first of all industry men who will be back in private business in a few months. Why should they resist the wishes of big business?

So the Army has been exceedingly slow in declaring really usable things surplus. They can move quickly enough in declaring, say, aircraft, surplus. But not socks or shirts or blankets. For the latter are needed by the people; there's no market for many types of planes.

Officials say consumer goods have to move through "regular channels" of distribution. But why should this prevent farm or consumer cooperatives from getting some of them directly? In fact, the co-ops, being tax-exempt institutions, should have one of the first choices in handling these goods. But try to tell that to one of the business-dominated gentlemen who operate the surplus disposal agencies!

THEN there are the "surplus" war plants to "get rid of." About 14 billion dollars worth of war plants were financed by the

(Continued from Page 6)

the people and the nation as a whole. It will thus mobilize the greatest pressure against these monopolies.

A joint strike will mean that the union goes into the fight with its whole army mobilized instead of with only one of its divisions, and such united fight will be far more effective in splitting and dividing the corporations than all the present pleading tactics.

It might be argued that in 1937 in the big sitdown strikes, the tactics of one at a time was successful. That is true. But at that time that was not a deliberate tactic, but an unavoidable necessity. The union had to fight one at a time because it was only in the stage of organization. Ford was not organized and GM only partly so. At that time, too, the companies, not expecting the union to win, did not show the same united front which is evident today. They were also much weakened by the many years of depression and their public standing was low. But even then it was not the "one at a time".

tactic that was chiefly responsible for victory.

What won the strike in 1937 above all else was the militancy and fighting spirit of the auto workers acting together as far as possible. This militancy was shown not only against management but against every despotic move of government agencies to break the strike and destroy the union. The spirit of the workers in boldly standing up against this giant corporation won popular opinion to its side and was one of the main causes for the outcome.

This militancy and unity of action was manifested by (a) the auto workers of Detroit and other cities from all kinds of motor plants repeatedly coming to the picket lines of Flint when the GM Corp. tried to smash the strike in that key city; (b) by the utmost solidarity and support of Ford and Chrysler workers for the GM workers in picketing, demonstrations, funds, etc.; (c) by the mass turnout of the public (workers and non-workers) in picketing, demonstrations and mass meetings; (d) by the unity of the women with the strikers in

many ways; (e) in the firm and unyielding stand of the strikers in demanding of Gov. Murphy and President Roosevelt at the time that they live up to their promises and give no aid to the corporations, an attitude which was fully effective.

Thus, to the best of their ability, the auto workers at the time brought to bear what united strength they could and it was this united militant action, solidarity and support that won the strike. In the present situation that same spirit of solidarity and united action is essential and under present conditions that unity should be expressed through a joint strike against GM, Ford and Chrysler.

TREACHEROUS ADVICE

The most harmful idea today is that being spread by the Social Democrats, through their organ, the New Leader, that the corporations have "learned," that they no longer want to crush the unions, that the big monopolists have become reconciled to unionism and want to live at peace with them and that their aims are limited only to adjustments for

better working relations for the postwar period. That is malicious trash which can only undermine the will of the workers to fight.

The corporations are out to weaken, cripple and destroy the unions. That is why they refused to carry on real collective bargaining and made the calling of the strike unavoidable (although its timing could have been better).

That is why it must be fought with the fullest energy, and that is why the stand of the corporations must be answered by all the people with the greatest moral and financial support and by the auto workers with the slogans put forward by the Daily Worker:

Spread the strike to Ford and Chrysler.

Militant picketing.

Coordinated action of the UAW with steel and electrical unions.

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MR. BYRNES GOES TO MOSCOW

Agreement Left Major Issue On Atombomb Unsettled

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
Fourth of a series

If the question is asked: "Did the Moscow agreement succeed in internationalizing the remaining secrets of atomic bomb production?" the answer is a clear—No.

The United States does have important secrets about atomic power insofar as its use as a weapon of war is concerned, and Mr. Byrnes made it plain in his speech last Sunday night that these secrets were not given away. President Truman had already rushed two days before to assure Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of the same thing.

If the question is further asked as to whether the Moscow agreement has ended "atomic diplomacy," I think the answer is also "no," except in so far as the relations among the great powers have improved and the previous methods of atomic diplomacy have shown themselves to be unworkable.

So I think we should have no illusions about the fact that atomic armaments are still being manufactured by the United States. In actual fact, there is taking place a race of other countries to develop atomic energy and also atomic armaments. The only limiting factor on this race will continue to be the political struggle both at home and abroad to check all imperialist actions of the United States.

ACHIEVEMENTS

What then did the Moscow conference accomplish on this score?

I see the following things:

First, the threat that an atomic energy commission would be set up by throwing the matter before the General Assembly of the UNO has been averted. Everybody knows

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"THE TRUTH ABOUT IRAN"—Reza Shahshahan, former professor of history and recently Persian authority for the OWI, will discuss the meaning of the Iran crisis. Including singing, folk and social dancing. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., cor. 18th St., at 8:30 p.m., 50¢.

EAT BREAKFAST with Emma Lazarus Women's Club Sunday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., at Alfroid's home, 378 Central Park West (98th St.), Adm. 75¢. Proceeds: Children's Home in France.

HEAR MAC GORDON speak on "The National Scene" on Sunday, Jan. 6, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 25¢. Henry Forbes Club, 291 2nd Ave. (nr. 12th St.).

Tomorrow Brooklyn

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to function fairly, the commission could be very, very embarrassing.

That's why Vandenberg fears Mr. Byrnes' and Mr. Truman's jugglery with this idea of a commission. To this extent only, the Moscow agreement accomplished something real on atomic energy.

LONG WAY TO GO

But the world still has a long way to go before the threat of atomic imperialism has been checked, or before there is any real prospect that atomic energy will be used for the purposes of expanding Man's productive capacities.

This will come about either when other nations have caught up or outstripped the United States is applying atomic power, and simultaneously only by a constant struggle inside the United States against the misuse of atomic energy.

I think therefore that we should be vigilant against any misuse of the UNO commission, and should press for making it work to a maximum.

Second, we should insist on the nationalization of atomic power here at home, the complete removal of all patents and "know-how" rights from the big corporations. And we ought further to press for the application of atomic power to industrial peace-time uses instead of armaments production.

Finally, of course, we ought to remember that only the improvement of Big Three relations as a whole can minimize the significance of the American monopoly of the bomb. The internationalization of bomb secrets is a contribution to Big Three improvement; but all other improvements in turn help to limit the significance of the monopoly that still exists.

(The concluding discussion of the Moscow agreement—relating to Europe and problems that were not touched—comes on Monday.)

WSA Head Quits; Says He's 'War Weary'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP)—President Truman today accepted the resignation of Vice Adm. Emory S. Land as chairman of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, effective Jan. 15.

Land, who has been chairman of the commission since 1938, will become president of the Air Transport Association, which represents domestic and international airlines.

Among the reasons Land gave for his resignation was that he was "war weary."

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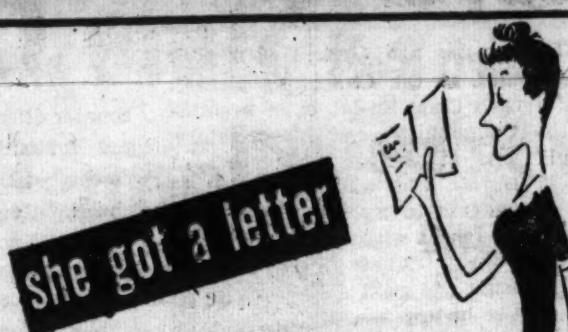
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BOB THOMPSON
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Henry WINSTON
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It was from her husband (or fiance, or Big Moment) who's still waiting to be shipped Back Home. "Better bone up on what's-to-do" he said, "the war's not over yet by a long shot." If he gets back by January 14th—they'll enroll together in one of these courses at Jefferson School:

American Foreign Policy
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Francis Franklin

History of the Negro People in America
Dixey A. Wilkerson

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Foreign Briefs

Costa Rica Rail Labor Strikes British Line

Workers of the British-owned Northern Railway Co. in COSTA RICA are on strike, demanding higher wages and abolition of intolerable working conditions. All Costa Rican labor is backing them up, despite the movement's illegality because of a law against strikes in transport. The company refuses to negotiate. . . . The Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) set a precedent in urging the World Federation of Trade Unions to take action on the strike. CTAL President Vicente Lombardo Toleano urged BRITISH labor to request "the British Labor Government to instruct its diplomats not to support the hateful imperialist position of the company." . . . The riot in LEON, Mexico, where 40 people were killed and over 300 wounded by federal troops, was instigated by Sinarquist (fascist) leaders, according to Col. Luis Olvera Barron, commander of the city's garrison. The mayor against whose inauguration the rioters protested, represents the PRM, government party.

While German Social Democratic leaders in Berlin are reported ready to merge with the Communists, Dr. SCHUMACHER, Social Democratic plenipotentiary for western zones, said party members outside Berlin would not be bound by this decision. Schumacher's threat was printed in Der Berliner, organ of the British military. . . . Der Tagesspiegel, only German-published newspaper licensed by American authorities in the U.S. sector of Berlin, has been banned for several days in the Soviet zone. No explanation was given, but a similar ban has been applied to British and French-licensed papers. . . . In the northern Bavarian industrial town of FUERTH, the Social Democrats, Communists and Democrats organized a street meeting where they demanded: "Agrarian reform after the pattern of Saxony (Soviet zone). . . . Rounding up of all known Nazis who are not under the jurisdiction of Allied military courts for labor battalions to rebuild countries devastated by Hitler's war—in exchange for anti-fascist German prisoners of war." . . . In Hesse there are now 350 local groups of the Communist Party whose membership is as great as it was in 1932, just before Hitler took power.

The Greek American Council issued a statement backing the Greek EAM's demand that EASTERN THRACE be returned to Greece on the basis of "historical, national and security considerations." The section is now under Turkish domination. . . . "Of course this demand of the EAM as well as all other territorial claims of Greece must have as a basis a truly free Greece under a people's government," the Council added. . . . A British financial and economic plan for Greece will be published early next week, sources close to the British Foreign Office said. Vice-Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos told United Press that only drastic measures could cure the present "economic disaster." . . . The British Ministry of War Transportation approved POLISH claims to 60 small merchant ships which before the war sailed under the flag of the City of Danzig, Polpress reported.

With deep sorrow, we extend our most heartfelt condolences to the family and husband of

COMRADE
SYLVIA HART

East Flatbush Club, C.P.

State Closes Negro Orphanage; Clean-Up, Not Shut Down Needed

By EUGENE GORDON

The State Department of Public Welfare has ordered the closing of the Negro orphanage at Riverdale. The Riverdale Children's Association, first opened 109 years ago and recently forced into the head-[•]lines because of admittedly "horrible" conditions there, has been "found" by the State Department of Social Welfare to be "below standard."

The Association a few months ago was split wide open when Walter P. Offutt, an attendant, swore in an affidavit that the only way he was able to call attention to conditions was to resign and to send his charges to the newspapers.

ON RIVERDALE

• Quarters assigned the working staff were "dull, drab and most unhomelike" and that the chapel "was and IS the dreariest, most uninspiring place one could imagine."

• Living conditions "for the cottage parents and children were almost beyond belief in their drabness, uncomfortable, unattractiveness and, yes dirtiness."

• "In the girls' cottage, particularly, where I expected to find things a little better, the dirt, filth

and unsanitary conditions are al-most unspeakable."

• "Seventeen girls are required to use one bathtub and one shower. . . . Even if half of them bathed at night and the other half in the morning, the first one would have to start at 6:30 a.m. and there would be a continuous line-up until 6 o'clock."

• "The lavatory facilities throughout the entire plant are not only poor but unsanitary, and it is my belief that if the Board of Health saw these lavatories they would condemn them on the spot."

A meeting was called as a result of Offutt's resignation and charges, but he was barred from it. The charges were repeated and substantiated, however, by Mrs. Malvin Proctor, of Yonkers, a member of the children's committee of the orphanage and by other eyewitnesses.

An investigation by the State Department of Social Welfare followed, but not before some top members

of the governing body had been forced to resign. Categorical condemnation of the institution followed the investigation, with recommendation that it be closed.

James H. Hubert, former director of the New York Urban League, issued this statement:

"Riverdale was established more than 100 years ago, and only in recent years have Negroes been invited to serve on its Board of Trustees. It is interesting to note that the decision to close has followed so closely upon the addition of Negro trustees. We might ask whether they were added merely as window dressing. It would be interesting to know whether the Negro members acquiesced; whether they were consulted at all and whether they will be used to dodge behind if the Negro community protests."

The Negro community was protesting yesterday. It wanted to know now only what would become of the hundreds of children who have no other home, but what will happen also to the scores of boys and girls whom the institution boarded out.

Some said significantly Riverdale,

now that it is being proposed as a permanent home of the United Nations Organization, thinks it too good to house little Negro orphans. Others said that Riverdale's upper crust long ago made up its mind to rid itself of the Negro youngsters.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the institution is pleading for the Harlem community, as poor as it is, to try to raise \$400,000 which the State Department of Public Welfare declares is needed to make the place fit.

Quadruple Suicide In Berks County

READING, Pa., Jan. 4 (UP)—A woman who feared she was losing her sight, her husband and her two sisters were found dead today in the kitchen of their apartment in what Berks County coroner Dr. George J. Stark said was a "quadruple suicide."

The dead were identified as Mrs. Margaret Yengst, 35; her husband, Edwin, 38, and her two sisters, Elizabeth and Melva Greth, aged 34 and 33.

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The LOW DOWN

Cage Game Today Is OK,
Says Writer in Bebulla!

By Nat Low

Here's a pretty good rebuttal to the basketball arguments raised by Joe Foster and Manny Keller the other day. The argument comes from Jack Jules who used to do a little sports writing for this paper a long time ago.

Now let's hear from Brother Jules:

Dear Nat:

It looks to me that, by opening your column to the epistles of Joe Foster and Manny Keller, you have precipitated another one of those endless, interminable, unprovable arguments like:

Who was better, Louis or Dempsey?

Or could the great Yankee team of the thirties take the great Yankee team of the twenties?

Personally, I am not one of those nostalgic sports fans who long for the "dear, dead days gone beyond recall." I think modern basketball is a great improvement over that old game which Joe Foster longs for. Just recall that game with its center jump, "freezing," all-over-the-court ball handling, stalling and low-scoring. Today's game is more open, faster, more action-packed, and I've seen many a player feinted into the secrets.

Moreover, Foster's gratuitous insult at Jackie Goldsmith is hard to take. Unfortunately I never saw the lad play so I cannot talk from personal observation. However, I don't think any coach, especially those old masters of the twenties, would kick a set-shot specialist in the teeth.

Two points are two points no matter where they come from.

I imagine that the same kind of argument was raised against the home-run when the immortal Babe began to prove that it could be done with consistency. The "look-backers" of that era must have argued about the elimination of place-hitting, the lesser significance of base-stealing, the lack of emphasis on the squeeze play and the sacrifice bunt. Like the home-run and the forward pass which revolutionized football in 1913, the long shot is here to stay.

Frankly I don't see what anyone is complaining about. To net a long one a player must get set for at least a split second. The play is designed to get him that split-second of grace. The smart coach capitalizes on an ability—he doesn't neglect it. The object of the game is still to make the most points. That hasn't changed. Only today they move faster and work harder to do it.

Getting under the basket is still the most important fundamental. The closer you cut to the hoop, the easier it is to score. But it is a little tougher today to drive through there. The caliber of all coaching is better. It is not that New York City has faded. It is that the other teams have come up, thus narrowing or even eliminating the separating gap.

In the old days, before the three-second rule, it was murder to drive through the center. So many guys would pile-up and obscure the referee's vision that one could commit assault and mayhem with impunity. And one did. There were more fouls slowing up the action as a result.

Keller's arguments, if true, are much more serious. There is never any excuse for sloppy ball handling. That is why it is almost always a pleasure to watch a Holman-coached outfit. But his teams, though adept, skillful, eye-catching ball handlers, usually can't shoot. They miss much too much more than they make.

I'm also glad they don't dribble so much today. That always slowed up the movement. Of course, when an occasional master appears—Lou Boudreau or that Seton Hall player, Jerry Davis, I think, who used to dribble behind his back, one can only gape with pleased amazement.

Frankly, I think there are other things wrong with the modern game that the boys could attack. The most important fault, of course, is the Ned Irish situation—the gambling, the tickets, etc. Certainly Congress should legislate against those skyscraping pivot specialists. Maybe the basket ought to be lifted a couple of feet. That would at once make the scoring lower, the set shot tougher and the little men happier. I think the crowd might like that kind of game too.

Apparently the fans of today do not agree with either indictment. Although New York teams this year are not really up to snuff you still have to know "something" to get yourself a couple of decent ducats.

By the way, do you know where I can get some?

Sincerely,
JACK JULES.

Walker Cooper to Giants?

The rumor mill has been filled with reports claiming that big Walker Cooper, the great catcher of the Cardinals, has already been sold to the Giants and while there has been confirmation of this from either New York or St. Louis the report may be true.

The rumor has it that the Giants have laid \$150,000 on the line for the hard-hitting, hard-throwing receiver and if he does come to the Polo Grounds the Giants will be right up there in the flag fight. With those inviting left field stands so near to the plate, Cooper should be able to account for more than 30 homers. Big Walker is also a splendid handler of pitchers and after lumbering Ernie Lombardi

this should be quite an important thing in itself.

Hank Greenberg seems headed back for first base as a result of the trade which sent Rudy York from Detroit to Boston in exchange for Eddie Lake. This should help big Hankus, too, for he'll have less running to do and at his age a few hundred feet less coverage a day is mighty helpful.

One of the papers reports that Freddy Fitzsimmons has been hired to replace the retired Art Fletcher as third base coach for the Yankees. If this be true it means that Bill Dickey will definitely become manager of Newark. Previously, Bill had been named as the replacement for Fletcher, who is ill.

THE ROUNDUP

The New York Gothams, at the top of their form now after a slow start, face the Baltimore Bullets tomorrow night at St. Nick's in an American Basketball League game.

Mike Nowak, the first sky-scraper player to perform at the Garden, will be making his debut as a pro in New York. The 6-9½ former Loyola star is deadly in the pivot and in the fight for rebounds.

The Bullets are a powerful club, having besides Nowak, Stutz Modlewski, formerly of Rhode Island State, Hagan Anderson, an old time NYUer, Moe Goldman of the Philly Spas, Jake Ahearn from St. John's, Ari Spector from Villanova and Virhie Vaughan from Western Kentucky.

Coach Barney Sedran of the Gothams will again have his high scorers, Tony Kappen and Leo Gottlieb primed as well as those two favorites, Red Holzman and Sonny Herzberg, both from CCNY.

The Rangers ran their unbeaten streak to three games against the Detroit Red Wings Thursday night by tying the Motor City boys 3-3.

The Rangers were ahead until late in the third period when the Wings tallied twice to knot the score. However, the Rangers seem definitely improved as their four points in three games testifies.

To Honor Pittsburgh C. P. Vets Jan. 20

PITTSBURGH, Pa. Jan. 4.—Fifty Pennsylvania Communists who recently returned from military service will be honored at a banquet here, Sunday, Jan. 20, at 6 p. m.

Among the veterans are Joseph Filner, David Grant, Nalbro Fra-

As Expected! Wyoming Best Team in Country

By PHIL GORDON

There never was any doubt of it and after the way they beat LIU at the Garden Thursday night, Wyoming must certainly rank as the best team to show in the Garden this year—and, what's more, it is probably the best team in the whole country.

The Cowboys coasted in their 57-42 victory over the Blackbirds. Had they so willed, they could have made it 80-42. But they were content to hold the score to respectable proportions.

Milo Komenich, Kenny Sailors, Jimmy Weir, Ed Brown and the other Cowboys can do about everything you'd want done on a court and the way they control the play off the boards is enough to stifle any team.

Naturally, the Cowboys will be back for the Invitation Tourney and will probably sweep through it. They'll take DePaul with considerable ease.

It will be an All-Eastern double-header at the Garden tonight with NYU facing Connecticut and St. John's playing St. Joseph's of Philly.

NYU doesn't figure to have too much difficulty with Connecticut. The Nutmegs have taken three of

four games but have yet to play a top-notch team. It is basically a freshman team and the rookies will have difficulty with the court-wise Violets.

St. John's should likewise be able to trounce St. Joseph's, which is troubled by lack of height. The Hawks have beaten four unimpressive teams, including Utah, but have been beaten by North Carolina and Wyoming. They are well schooled, but not particularly fast

and their lack of height will mean a banner evening for Harry Boykoff, who is beginning to move now in real fashion.

The Indians won last year's game 52-36 and while the score may not be quite as big tonight it will be sizable enough.

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Slide • Indoor games • Ping pong
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APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

WOMAN preferably mother with child to share apartment and care for child 1½ of working mother. Salary and free rent. Box 216.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Brooklyn)

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to share beautiful three-room apartment. BU. 7-4138, 5-7.

APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED

YOUNG GIRL desires share girl's Manhattan apartment. OR. 4-3613.

APARTMENT WANTED

OVERSEAS VETERAN and wife desperately need place to live—an apartment to share, a room, or two furnished or unfurnished; Village, Westside, Washington Heights, West Bronx. Box 223.

VET'S WIFE needs 2-3 room apartment up to \$65. Box 219.

BUSINESS COUPLE want 1½-3 rooms-furnished-unfurnished or sub-let; references. Phone LO. 3-1387.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT (Manhattan)

VILLAGE, large, convenient, kitchen privileges, girl, 47 Morton St., Apt. 42-Saturday after 5-Sunday all day.

(Brooklyn)

SINGLE room in private home. CL. 8-1285.

SINGLE STUDIO ROOM. Near subways. Call after 11 a.m. SL. 6-2790.

POSITION WANTED

VETERAN, experienced accountant, executive ability, desires position with progressive organization. Box 222.

YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children, housework. Excellent references. Call Fordham 5-4476.

ROOM WANTED

COLLEGE GIRL desires furnished room—preferably near N.Y.U. Downtown. References if desired. Box 217.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

N.Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA class for beginners adults and children will open Monday, Jan. 7th. Instruction free to members. Dues 35¢ weekly. Come and register. Non-profit organization. Matthew Kahan, instructor, 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. Near 4th Ave.

PLAYS WANTED

ATTENTION WRITERS: Professional theatre group looking for new plays. Write Box 220.

RESORT

AVANTI FARM—Ulster Park, N. Y. Workers' resting place; health building food. \$40 week for two people. 591MS.

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00 WEAF—Harry Slick Orchestra
WOR—It's Up to You
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera—Puccini's *Tosca*
WABC—Taboo and Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*

WABC—Of Men and Books

WMCN—This Is Our Town

WQXR—Concert Music

2:15 WEAF—Radio Reporter

2:30 WEAF—The Baxters—Sketch

WOR—Courtney's Record Carnival

WABC—Treasury Band Stand

WQXR—Music of Our Time

2:45 WEAF—Coast Guard Quartet

3:00 WEAF—Rochester Philharmonic—Guy Fraser Harrison, Conductor

WABC—Assignment Home

WMCN—Novena Services

WQXR—News; Request Music

3:30 WOR—Where Are They Now?

WABC—To Be Announced

WMCN—Cross Section—CIO

4:00 WOR—Better Half Matinee

WABC—Detroit Musicals

WQXR—News; Symphony Music

4:30 WEAF—First Piano Quartet

WOR—Ask Dr. Eddy

WABC—Lawrence Orchestra

5:00 WEAF—Studio Music

WOR—Musical Grab Bag

WJZ—Ellington Orchestra

WABC—Philadelphia Orchestra

WMCN—News; Recorded Music

WQXR—News; Musical Milestones

5:30 WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News

WOR—Uncle Don

WJZ—Concert Orchestra

WMCN—News; Jerry Baker, Songs

5:45 WEAF—Various Musicals

WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

WJZ—Milton Cross Show

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00 WEAF—Lyle Van, News

Notables Honor Dreiser -- Say He Will Live in Our Hearts Forever

Tributes from the world's great honored Theodore Dreiser as hosts of friends and admirers took part in memorial services for the great American writer and humanitarian. Dreiser, who died suddenly on Dec 28 at the age of 74, was buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Los Angeles, Thursday afternoon. John Howard Lawson, famous screen writer, delivered the principal address and other prominent citizens participated in the services.

The messages from all corners of the world arrived by the score at the Dreiser home in Hollywood, expressing the deep sorrow at the passing of one of America's most outstanding men of letters and leader in the fight for

human rights.

DUDLEY NICHOLS: "Dreiser is not dead, for his work will live on for a very long time. He was constantly evaluating the power in man, both spiritual and material. It took a titan to do it."

CAREY McWILLIAMS: "A great loss to American letters and culture. His social views were of particular interest to me, as was his action. The investigation of terrorism in the Kentucky coal miners' struggles blazed a new trial for the arts. He leaves a lasting impression upon American letters."

JAMES TULLY: "His face had the calmness of the ages to which he belonged. He was an honest writer."

ROBERT ROSEN: "He had clear eyes. He saw America as it was. He had vision. He saw America as it might be. We could only honor him by dedicating ourselves, as he

did in his lifetime, to the truth."

LION FEUCHTWANGER and HEINRICH MANN: "Theodore Dreiser was the first writer of this hemisphere consistently to apply the naturalistic technique in all his work. Thus he was not only able to give America her first great realistic novel but at the same time open up to the whole world the inner reality of this country. He and his work will forever constitute an important chapter in the history of international literature."

ALBERT MALTZ: "As man and artist Dreiser was like a rushing stream of water that is both deep and broad. He was big enough as a man to make mistakes—and he made them. But he never wrote a cheap word—he never wrote except out of the deepest integrity—and as a man and artist he linked his work and fate with that of the life of the American people. Often abused, reviled and misunderstood he stands out above all criticism as one of the giants of American letters."

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON: "America has lost a really great

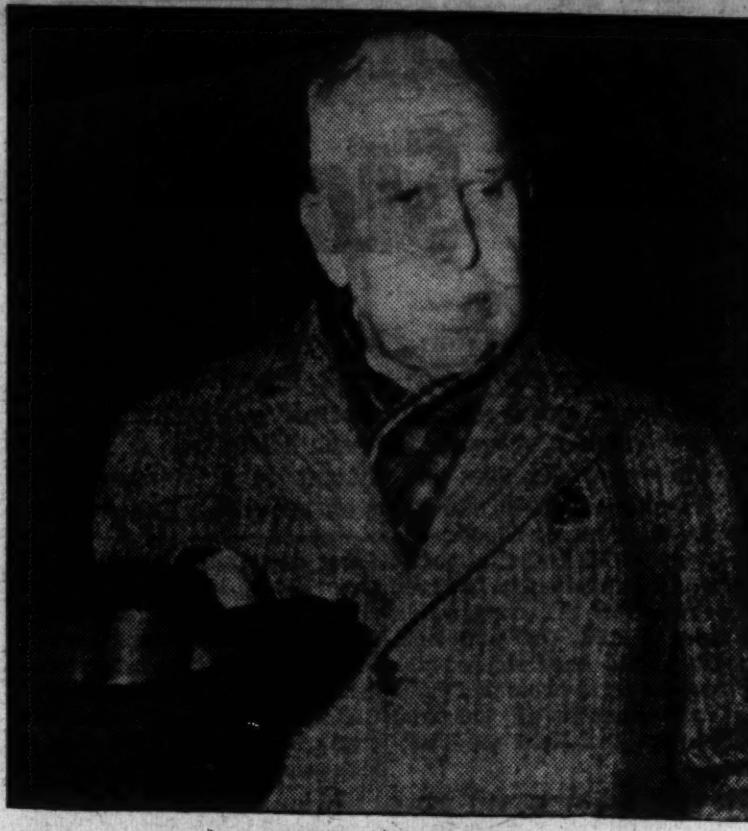


figure. Dreiser represents all of the best and richest qualities of the arts since 1900 in political profundity and awareness in American life. He was the greatest living literary figure in the country to his last day."

LESTER COHEN: "A great writer and a great humanitarian."

H. L. MENCKEN: "It is hard to think of his work as ended. What a man he was."

JOHN WEXLEY: "I knew Theodore Dreiser only slightly—as people are introduced and chat casually in chance meetings through the years—but always my heart would quicken, for I knew I was in the presence of a giant and shook the hand of history."

"And now he takes his place

among the giants of America with Paine and Whitman, with London and Norris, with all truly enduring and great American writing. And he takes his place together with the towering giants of other lands, with Zola and Gorky, with Rolland and Dickens and Anatole France.

"And as we revere and cherish their memory, so Dreiser shall be in every land, by all the millions who have been enriched by his work and his great courage and his noble mind.

"Long live Theodore Dreiser—an American writer!"

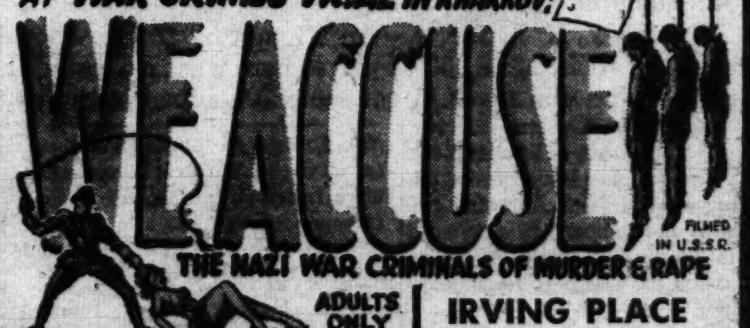
WILL DURANT: "He was undoubtedly the greatest American writer of our generation. A fascinating character, a kind of monolith of pugnacious idealism."

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Plus TONITE 5 Acts

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In Lee McCarey's *

* **"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"** *

Henry Travers * William Gargan *

Released by RKO Radio Pictures *

Spectacular Stage Presentation *

Picture at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:51, 9:30, 12:15 *

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'We Showed 'Em,' Says Stamford Labor

By DOROTHY LOEB

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—Cocky confidence and pride in themselves for yesterday's general strike mark the citizens of Stamford today. There's a "we-showed-'em" spirit about most anybody that you talk to in this city of 65,000, and that goes double, of course, for the 3,000 Yale & Towne strikers, whose fight for a closed shop and wage increases brought out the nation's first citywide general stoppage since 1934.

Strikers wore broad grins on the picket line today. The "magic formula" that William Gaston, U. S. conciliator, had popped out of his pocket at public negotiations late yesterday, had been flatly rejected by the company, but the unity of AFL, CIO and independent unions that stopped the city dead for three hours and paralyzed production in all industrial plants swept that into the background.

Michael Bellos, in charge of strike headquarters on Henry St., near the huge strike-bound plant, chuckled jubilantly as he chewed over details of the turnout of 12,000, their banded parade through Atlantic Plaza and around Town Hall and the gigantic demonstration held in the mid-city park.

"We knew that we had the support of 98 percent of the town when we went out," he said. "But it does your heart good to see it out on the street, to know that there they are."

"People here in Stamford know each other. Why, I could go through that crowd and pick out a bunch of my own friends and neighbors. Everybody could. We knew they were with us. But what a difference it makes just to see it."

TO MEET AGAIN

There's a chance that Stamford may see such a demonstration or one in the same spirit again. Joseph Ficarro, strike chairman and president of Lodge 539 of the International Association of Machinists, indicated that today.

He said the Combined Stamford

Labor Organization, the united labor group set up by 56 local unions of all affiliations, would meet today to determine future plans. It was the combined group that led yesterday's general strike and David Abrams of CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, its chairman, has described that big demonstration as "just a beginning."

Stamford is proud about the unity demonstrated and the impressive effectiveness of the action that it brought about, but it isn't a bit surprised. You'd think labor unity was general, that you could find it any place, or that they'd had it all along in Stamford. Nobody seems surprised except when you ask them how they get that way.

I asked Ficarro about it. He smiled.

"Why, there's nothing to it," he said. "The rest of labor realizes that if W. Gibson Carey, Jr. (Yale & Towne president), gets away with it, then they might be hit next. That's all."

I asked Helen Rollinson, a striker whom I met at union headquarters, what she thought about the labor unity.

"Well, why wouldn't we be united?" she asked a little sharply. "You have AFL and CIO people in the same families, brothers and sisters. You wouldn't expect them not to go along with their own flesh and blood, would you?"

The nearest Stamford came to labor unity before this strike was during the Roosevelt election campaign, strikers told me. Then there was an informal committee including members of AFL and CIO that worked together for the fourth term, but they were never formally authorized to act by their locals.

If the workers take unity as a matter of course, there are people in town who are impressed to the point of letting it determine action.

FORMING RETAIL COMMITTEE

Ficarro told me today that merchants who watched the demonstration (many of them closed their shops during it) had sent him word that a committee was being formed among them for support to the strike.

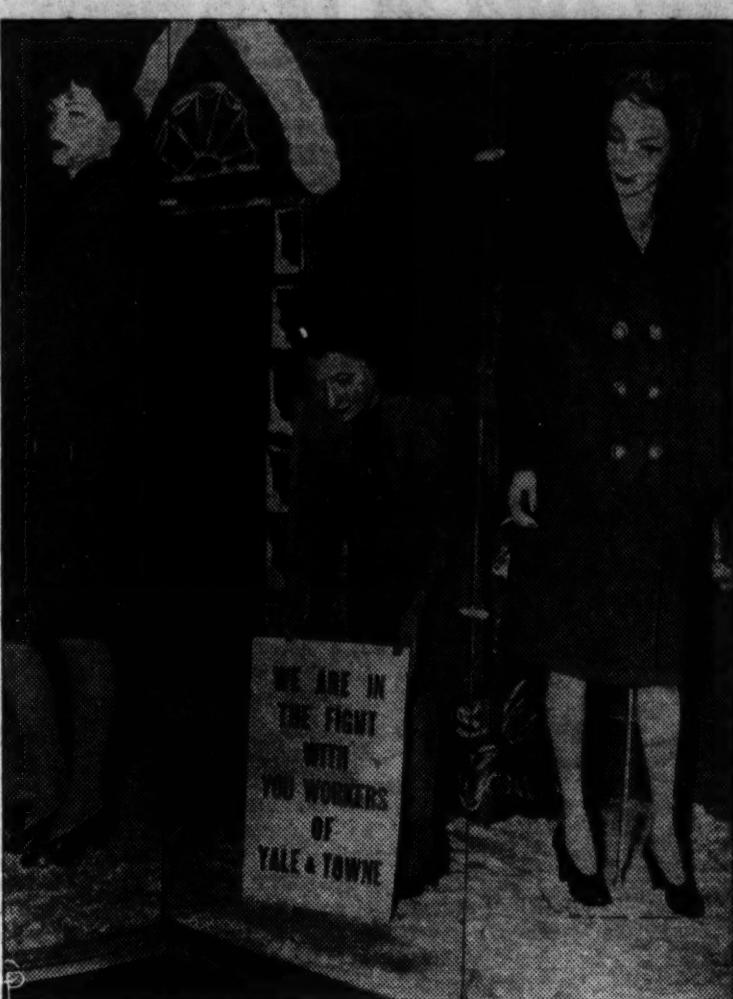
Ficarro told me also that financial contributions had begun to come in stronger and that the IAM and other unions were initiating broader campaigns to bring money in. Today, the solidarity of the general strike is spreading to New York, he added, where brother IAM members will picket Yale & Towne president Carey's offices in the Chrysler Building.

Jubilant as they are over the general strike and its proof of united support, strikers aren't deluded into thinking the fight will now be a pushover or that everybody's on their side.

"Yale & Towne is going to try to

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, January 5, 1946



All Stamford 'Is With You': That's how the general strike of AFL and CIO workers in Stamford against Yale & Towne was reflected by stores, plants and businesses last Thursday. Here a dress shop employee places a "We Are In The Fight With You Workers" placard between two mannequins. The general strike shut the city down tight and was the first such strike since the great San Francisco walkout in 1934.

starve us out," Henry Randall, one of the strikers, told me, and a gang around him joined in agreement.

Ficarro told me also that Elliot Kingsbury, executive secretary of the city's Chamber of Commerce, is fighting the strikers and the union knows that he doesn't speak just for

himself, but is the paid employee of powerful interests that want to see unionism destroyed.

"It may be a long fight," says Ficarro. Then he adds with a grin, like all of Stamford, "But we showed 'em yesterday and we'll show 'em in the end."

Western Electric Pickets In Kearny Balk Assailants

By JOHN MELDON

KEARNEY, N. J., Jan. 4.—An attempt by the Kearney Western Electric management to smash the strike of 12,000 employees here was frustrated this morning when a handful of pickets balked a maneuver to get some 700 supervisors and clerks into the struck factory.

All told, 17,000 Western Electric employees walked out in 21 New York and New Jersey plants yesterday morning at 11 o'clock following rejection by the company of a demand by the Western Electric Employees Association for a 30 percent increase in wages.

During prolonged negotiations the company had offered only 15 percent.

The clash at the company gates this morning resulted in the arrest of one striker and the injury of another. John Arraigalo, 40, was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge and George Goodman, 44, sustained minor injuries.

A number of scabs also were injured mildly. They were W. K. Burbank, a Western Electric engineer; Arthur Dale, a personnel supervisor, and Dorothy Partington. Anthony Cook, another strikebreaker, was also arrested on a disorderly conduct charge.

UNLOAD 1,000 SCABS

The melee began at 8:05 this morning when a commuters' train unloaded about 1,000 scabs at the plant main gate. There were only 40 pickets on the line at the time. After a short confab among themselves, the scabs began marching on the picket line, and the pickets resisted an attempt to break through their ranks.

Early this afternoon Frank J. Fitzsimmons, president of the WEEA, issued this statement:

"A move was made by the management today to break our strike. We had set up peaceful

picket lines in limited numbers. In view of what has happened I have issued a call for all pickets to come out in force."

No further attempts were made to break through the line.

F. J. Hammel, labor relations manager of the Western Electric Co., sent a statement to the union declaring the company stands ready to "meet the union's representatives at any time."

Mr. Hammel added, however:

"The company considers that a limit to the liberality of its wage offers has been reached under existing circumstances."

On behalf of the union Fitzsimmons answered that the company's

statement, "coupled as it is with the reservation that the limit of its so-called 'liberality' has been reached, is indicative of the bad faith with which the letter was sent."

Fitzsimmons said that if the company was sincere in its desire to negotiate, it should inform U. S. Commissioner Jacob Mandelbaum, and the union then would decide on its course.

ONE-HOUR PHONE SITDOWN IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—District of Columbia local and long distance telephone operators conducted a one-hour sitdown strike

Commission Meets Today on Palestine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP).—The Anglo-American Committee on Jewish Immigration into Palestine will hold its first meeting tomorrow.

The committee is headed by Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson of the Fifth Circuit Court at Houston, Tex., for the United States, and Sir John E. Singleton, Judge of the High Court of Justice King's Bench Division, London, for Great Britain.

today against company supervisory tactics.

The operators remained at their switchboards but refused to answer calls. Subscribers who dialed operator or long distance were greeted by a recorded announcement that a strike was in progress. Normal operation of the dial system was not affected.

The operators and the company said the sitdown was called because the operators felt their supervisors were doing certain work which operators should be doing.

The walkout had no connection, both sides said, with the Western Electric walkout.

About 500 operators participated in the sitdown.

2,000 Strikers At Phelps Dodge

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 4.—The Phelps Dodge Copper Fabricating plant at nearby Bayway shut down here at 2 p.m. today as 2,000 workers walked out.

The Phelps-Dodge strikers are members of Local 441, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. Their chief demands are for the company to comply with a War Labor Board directive ordering working improvements, and a \$2-a-day wage increase.

On Dec. 27 the Phelps-Dodge workers voted to authorize strike action.

The union will hold its first general strike meeting next Monday at 10 a.m. in the Polish National Home, 250 Bayway.

Anderson May Call For Meat Price Rise

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 4 (UP).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said today he might recommend increases in meat prices if increases were necessary to avert a strike in the packinghouse industry.

UNRRA Fires Morgan; Moved by Protests

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, UNRRA operations chief in Germany, was discharged by the UNRRA today after he refused to resign in the controversy resulting from his statement that a secret Jewish organization existed to get Polish Jews out of Europe.

"The incident is closed from the UNRRA's standpoint," said an UNRRA official. "Morgan has been deprived of his authority and pay, and is without a job in UNRRA. No statement he can make will alter the situation."

Lt. Gen. Sir Humphrey Gale, personal representative in Europe of

said it felt the results of the statements he made at a Wednesday press conference in Frankfurt and the interpretation placed upon them made it "difficult if not impossible" for Morgan to serve the UNRRA effectively in the future. The decision was reached "with deep regret" because of Morgan's valuable services to the problem of displaced persons and his close personal concern for the welfare of all persecuted peoples, the statement said.

The UNRRA issued a formal statement in which it said it had asked for Morgan's resignation. It

told a Frankfurt press conference Wednesday that thousands of Polish Jews were coming into the United States occupation zone in Germany from the east, and that he believed they were motivated by a "well-organized, positive plan to get out of Europe."

He said he believed that a Jewish organization was behind the plan, and that it was designed to forge a mass exodus of Jews to Palestine.

Prominent Jewish groups labelled Morgan's statements utterly false and without foundation.